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PARTS - Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelnes.

It are friends who topor us with manuscripts to must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Amended Divorce Law.

The Legislature of this State last winter amended the statute relating to matrimonial suits by inserting the fol-

lowing provision: "No fifal judgment annulling a marriage, or divorcing the parties and dissolving a marriage. shall be entered, in an action brought under either article first or article second of this title, until after the expiration of three months after the filing of the decision of the court or report of the referee. After the expiration of said period of three months anal judgment shall be entered as of course upon said decision or report, unless for sufficient cause the court in the meantime shall have otherwise ordered. Upon filing the decision of the court or report of the referee, a judgment annulling a marrage or divorcing the parties and dissolving a marriage shall be interlocutory only and shall provide for the entry of final judgment granting such relief three months after the entry of inter locutory judgment unless otherwise ordered by the court This change in the law has been criti-

cised as ineffectual by some members of the bar, at least, so far as it relates to decrees pronouncing marriages null and void. The argument is that the moment a court declares that a supposed marriage never was a lawful contract. the parties thereupon become instantly free to marry again at their own sweet will; and that "the Legislature cannot pass a legal act that will for any period give force to a marriage which never was a lawful ceremony."

The proposition that the amended statute is invalid in the respect indicated can hardly be accepted as correct. The new law does not attempt to continue in force a void marriage. It merely provides that the conclusion reached by a Judge, after hearing the evidence in the case, that the parties were never lawfully united as man and wife, shall not be embodied and made effective, in the form of a final judgment of the court, until three months have elapsed after the time when the Judge arrives at that conclusion. In other words, the conclusion must be three months old before it can operate to alter the apparent status of the parties to the alleged marriage.

We can see nothing unconstitutional in this. The delay may serve the very useful purpose of bringing to light frauds, if any there be, in the methods used to obtain the adjudication; and it is a matter of common knowledge that in no branch of litigation are frauds more common than in suits for the abrogation of the marriage relation.

The Legislature is right in this matter and has not exceeded its power.

It will be remembered that Sir WIL-PRID LAURIER, after the collapse of the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London, proceeded to Paris, and there not only endeavored to stimulate the growth of French commerce with the Dominion by the offer of tariff concessions, but strove to promote an outflow of French emigration to Canada. It is, perhaps, not surprising that the boulevard newspapers, which are not distinguished for the boundaries of France, should have reared upon Sir WILFRID's expressions of racial good will a fantastic structure

of political possibilities. To some British Imperialists, indeed, Sir WILFRID's genial demonstrations on the soil of his forefathers may have seemed excessive or ill-timed. It is certain that an outery would go up from the ranks of British Conservatives and of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S friends, if a representative of the Afrikander Bond were now to visit Amsterdam to suggest a direct service of steamships thence to Cape Town, to offer tariff concessions to to France by Sir WILFRID LAURIER was not unnaturally construed by superficial Paris observers to mean, first, that the French-Canadian element of the Dominion's population is too powerful to be coerced by Great Britain, and, secondly, that, if an attempt at coercion seek the support of France, as the Afri- as the head of the great Trinity parish. kanders, under certain circumstances. The singular tribute of respect and might seek the support of Holland, but for the notorious weakness of the Dutch | Convention, last Thursday, is reprenaval power. It is also true, as was asserted by a correspondent of the Republique, signing himself a "French-Canadian," that, if a Governor General of Canada should attempt to do what ually minded Bishop HORATIO POTTER and we shall never cease to believe that was done the other day in Cape Colony. that is to say, suspend by autocratic fiat for French-Canadians " a day of virile diocese. The two candidates for the

What the Paris newspapers fail to understand is that the "virile decision," election of Dr. DIX seemed to be the more matic Servant is the sole hope and which, probably, would be taken in the case supposed, would, in no event, point to reannexation to France, but would rector of Grace Church and his election contemplate either complete political in-States. Reannexation to France is some- | selves there was no trace of rivalry for thing that the French-Canadians, as they that distinction, but Bishop POTTER are perfectly aware, could not obtain if they would; and, what is equally to the purpose, they would not if they could. They could not, because, while parties were sharp enough to have prothe Monroe Doctrine precludes us from duced perhaps serious friction if the interfering with Canada, so long as it remains a dependency of Great Britain. the hands of a clergyman of the pecuwe should not permit it to fall under the control of another European Power, ality of Bishop POTTER. At the death of and especially not of one possessing a his uncle, Bishop HORATIO POTTER, in great standing army, and, perhaps, un- 1887, he became the successor, and under weened from the aspirations which, for his administration of the diocese all disa time, found vent in Mexico, Nor cords have ceased. The unanimous would the French-Canadians be rean- reverence paid to Dr. Dix by the Diocnexed to France, if such a thing were esau Convention, on Thursday, was a

they detest that interference of the State with the teaching functions of the Church which has been recently exemplified in the French law regulating religious associations, If French-Canadians, as Catholics, still look askance on the proposal of annexation to the United States, it is largely because their ecclesiastical leaders are ignorant of the fact that, so far as our Federal Constitution is concerned, any State in the Union is at liberty to make any given religion the established religion of that State, and confer upon that religious organization the power of holding land in mortmain. No student of American history should need to be told that particular types of religion were by law established in several of the United States at the time when, by accepting the Constitution framed at Philadelphia, they entered the present Union.

From the viewpoint of those Americans who would like to witness a voluntary levelling of the political barrier between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, an increased inflow of French emigrants into the Province of Quebec would be as welcome a spectacle as is the outflow of American farmers into Manitoba and the Northwest provinces of the Dominion. The more additions are made to either of those elements of the Canadian population. the sooner will be heard a spontaneous demand for the remarriage of countries which ought never to have been divorced. The political significance attached to the increase of either the French-Canadian or the American factor in the Canadian population is clearly recognized by imperialists. Their apprehensions found expression in the letter written to the London Times in September of last year by Mr. Ross, Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario, a letter urging that Britons should be encouraged to emigrate to Canada on the express ground that thus the attachment of Canadians to the empire would be greatly and permanently strengthened. We apprehend that Mr. Ross does not approve of Sir WILFRID's attempt to stimulate French emigration, and we should be not greatly surprised to hear him hint a doubt of the Canadian Premier's loyalty

to Great Britain. There is really no ground for the doubt. for Sir WILFRID put the truth with admirable exactitude, and in epigrammatic form, when he said that the feeling entertained by the French-Canadians toward France "honors France, which has inspired it, Canada, which has preserved it, and England, which has respected it.'

Trinity Parish and the Diocese.

The gracious words with which Bishop POTTER referred to the Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., in commending, in the late Diocesan Convention, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to represent the diocese at the forthcoming celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday, the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination and the fortieth anniversary of the rectorate of the distinguished rector of Trinity Church, together with the impressive unity of the convention in passing the resolution, all standing, bear testimony to the universal respect in which Dr. Dtx is held in this community. They manifest strikingly, also, the com-Episcopal Church of New York which has been brought about so happily during the period of nearly twenty years that Bishop POTTER has filled the episco-

pal office Dr. DIX, the eldest son of the late and distinguished Gen. JOHN ADAMS DIX. was born in New York on the 1st of November, 1827; he was admitted to deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1852; in 1855 he was appointed assistaccurate knowledge of anything beyond ant minister of Trinity parish, and on Nov. 10, 1862, he became its full rector. Under his administration that greatest of Episcopal parishes in America has increased steadily in power and influence not in New York merely, but also

throughout the Union. Dr. DE Costa, in his recent book describing the stages in his passage from the Episcopal Church to the Church of Rome, speaks of the power of the rector of Trinity as " enormous." According to Dr. DE COSTA, " he nominates his own assistants and controls outside positions," independently of the Bishop of the diocese; he " presides directly over one-Dutch manufactures and to beg Holland | ninth of the entire diocese and one-fifth to send colonists to Cape Colony. The of the Episcopalians in Manhattan," and fact that such proposals have been made | the wealth of the Trinity Corporation is constantly growing. Naturally, this is said by Dr. DE COSTA in the course of criticism of the Church from which he has departed, but the facts related are interesting and impressive. Of Dr. Dix himself he makes no criticism, and none can be made of his consistent and were made, the French-Canadians would | dignified bearing as a churchman and reverence paid to him by the Diocesan sentative of a like feeling toward him throughout the Episcopal Church in New York and the Union.

In 1883, when the devout and spiritwas in his eighty-second year, his adoffice were Dr. DIX of Trinity and Dr. POTTER of Grace; and at one time the probable, but finally the preponderance of sentiment went unmistakably to the was made unanimous. Between the dependence or annexation to the United two distinguished clergymen themwas called on to take charge of the diocese at a time when the divisions between the " Low,"" Broad "and " High Church" episcopal supervision had not been in liar sagacity, magnanimity and liber-

ternity of feeling which has since been established. Now, in his turn, Bishop POTTER ex-

presses his readiness to concur in the judgment of the diocese if the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop shall be deemed desirable, though that in him there is no failure of physical or intellectual power adequate to the performance of the full episcopal duties is obvious. He is only in his sixty-eighth year, a time of life at which very much of the most important work of the world is done at this period. Bishop DOANE of the Albany diocese is his senior in age by three years, and Bishop HUNTINGTON of central New York by eighteen years. Bishop SCARBOROUGH of New Jersey is older by four years.

Bishop POTTER has no need to ask for an assistant on the score of his age, and no one would think of suggesting that any feebleness in him required such aid. The only question is if the wide boundaries and great population of the New York diocese do not suggest the necessity of a division of i's multifarious and exacting duties, as being too operous to make just their imposition on even so strong and able a single Bishop as is Bishop POTTER. That question raises the further question whether the time has not arrived for erecting a new and independent diocese, to take in the counties of the present diocese outside of New York: and, naturally, it will receive the most mature consideration by the very able committee to which the Diocesan Convention referred the subject.

Inevitably, of course, the division of his diocese will come, and probably at a period not far distant. The city of New York alone offers an ample field for a separate diocese, with its rapidly growing Episcopal population; but at present there are practical obstacles in the way of any such division which may put it off for the time, for the remarkable development under the efficient episcopal supervision of Bishop POTTER has demorstrated that the diocese has suffered no harm, so far, by remaining undivided. A proper selection for a Coadjutor Bishop is also troublesome. It could be made, undoubtedly, without causing any disprosperity of the diocese; but that happy condition suggests also that it is not immediately imperative. It may be asthe judgment of Bishop POTTER in settling the question.

All parties and all schools of the Episcopal Church, now brought into respectful and cordial cooperation, will join in selection. the celebration due to the scholarly, the spiritually minded and the gracious gentleman and devoted clergyman who is at the head of Trinity parish.

The School for Huswives.

For years we have diligently recorded unions of hired girls, clubs of hired girls, parties, picnics, sociables, musical and literary entertainments given by the titular mistress of the household to her titular servants; and we don't know your eyes? how many other efforts of the powers unquestioned supremacy and of the properly meek employers to establish a placate the deities of the hearth and range. There seems to be one end more service than there are servants; though half in apology to the rioters. and the latter are too strong to need to combine. The efforts of the mistress to foster closer relations with the uncrowned rulers of the house or improve the surroundings and guide the social impulses of the "help " have come to nothing, resented, properly enough, perhaps, as attempts to "patronize." Thankful for what they can get, the employers have learned not to expect too much and to be duly humble, living in fear rather than in hope. Conscious of their strength, the " help " have been at least as magnanimous as Supply is called upon to be when it has Demand on the

From England, once a paradise of domestic service and now having troubles of its own in the servants' hall. comes the first little rushlight to beam upon the great darkness. Why are domestic servants so incompetent? English domestic servants, mind you. Well, a committee of London" society women." has been pondering the question and employers don't know how to treat servants properly. Because too many employers are ignorant of courtesy and poor quality of English domestic service to school and are taught how to treat

servants and manage a household. Some English philanthropist ought to establish a Training School for Huswives. The servants should have some representatives on the faculty. No doubt something could be done for the neglected education of the employers. In this country such a school may not be needed. The American women have to be patient in the matter of servants; they are naturally forbearing and conof employer and domestically employed is so brittle in a democratic nation crowded with opportunities. The Auto-

A Universal Language.

The question of a universal language was discussed at a meeting of the British Association in Belfast the other day SIT FREDERICK BRAMWELL suggested that the language for universal use should be Italian, as its adoption would create no international tealousies. He favored an agreement between all the leading nations that no person shall be eligible to any public appointment, after the expiration of twenty years, who is unable to speak the language selected as the universal medium of intercourse

Everybody agrees that a great deal would be gained if merchants, manufacturers and the learned of the earth should have a common language in which they might transact their business and transmit their knowledge It is possible. Secause, as fervent Catholics, sincere expression of the complete fra- agreed also that the attempt to invent a hoisted his flag on the Albatross, a steamer

new language a few years ago was ridiculous and that if we are to have a common medium it must be one of the living languages. There seems to be no unsurmountable obstacle in the way.

When the scholars of Europe had anying to say, centuries ago, they spoke or wrote in Latin and were understood every centre of learning throughout the Continent. The French language is now the common medium in the diplomatic correspondence of Europe; even the rulers of Turkey use French in their foreign communications. Other examples might be given of a lingua franca for a whole continent or a very large part of it, as Spanish in America south of our borders. Arabic in the whole of North Africa and East Africa down to the Zambesi, Ki-Suaheli for the entire eastern half of tropical Africa and the Fulah tongue for more than half of the Soudan. If a common medium of speech may be adopted for vast regions or even for a whole continent, why may it not be attained for the whole world?

The difficulty is to select the language, but that should not be a great impediment. With all due respect to the opinion of Sir FREDERICK his choice of Italian is open to the objection that the language is too local. The universal tongue should be one that is already widely diffused and English, French and Spanish far surpass Italian in that respect. It would seem to be easiest to make English the common tongue because no other language is so rapidly extending. About 150,000,000 people now speak it and it has become the foreign language best known among the educated and commercial classes of other hundreds

of millions The question probably will be settled within the next half century, not by government cooperation, but by natural evolution. When Portugal was the leading maritime power Portuguese was spoken in every port. The English language is now spreading everywhere because there is no other influence quite prominent in the intellectual and business life of the world as that of the English-speaking peoples. The day seems approaching when the educated turbance to the present harmonious everywhere will find it necessary to know English and the language will be one of the facilities in every important business house. It may at least be said sumed that the committee will defer to that no other tongue seems so likely to become the common medium as English, and that the choice of the English language will not depend upon the edict of Governments, but upon natural

Foolish Delay.

If the people of Detroit are really suffering from a dearth of coal, it seems strange that their Common Council should propose a convention of citizens from everywhere to debate measures for procuring it.

Why wait for the assembling of a convention in Detroit to talk over a trouble when the cause and cure of it are before

There is a man to whom the people of below stairs to promote their already Detroit and of every other city can properly address their complaints, and his name is STONE. He is the Governor of modus vivendi and in various ways to Pennsylvania, who from the beginning of the strike fostered riot by refusing to one and all these schemes. There is it and is now dribbling out protection, as

> Thousands of miners in the anthracite regions have signified their desire to work. Let Governor STONE see to it they are enabled to work in peace.

The Hall of Records.

The Municipal Art Society is right in the view it has presented to the Board of Estimate concerning the old Hall of Records, in the City Hall Park. Weighing the history and sentiment that plead for the preservation of that venerable but distigured building against the reasons for taking it away, the latter are seen to be by far the heavier.

The historical importance of the Hall of Records is not great. The gain in public convenience and in the park's scheme of architecture and landscape which would be brought about by its removal would be enormous.

Architecturally it is an eyesore. Practically it is a nuisance. Sentimentally it has no really commanding claim on us. And time cannot fail to weaken has found a terrible answer. Because the last, while steadily increasing the arguments that oppose it.

The Chicago police have done a cruel don't know the meaning of "patience," thing. They have seized some 200,000 "forbearance." "consideration." The love letters sent by sighing swains and tender maids to matrimonial agencies cannot be improved until employers go which worked in connection with a " turf exchange." The list of mate-seekers was also used as an address book for pill-sellers. It is cruel to destroy illusions; and it is hard enough to pay \$5 for an opportunity to marry beauty or wealth, without having to learn that you were paying for a chance to buy pills or racing tips.

According to Miss ELIZABETH W. GREEN wood of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, " the woman in a multiplicity of clubs rarely attains true culture. The few are profound, the majority superficial." No mere man has any right to give an opinion as to this great vanced age made necessary the election | siderate. But servants "better them- question of Woman's Clubs and Woman's the colonial Constitution, that would be of an assistant Bishop of the New York selves" so easily here, and the relation Culture. It must be settled, if it can be settled, by a referendum, a plebiscite of the Yet we have learned to look reverently upon those clubs and to regard Chicago and Indianapolis and Massachusetts, the places where they flourish most, as sources of sweetness and power houses of light. It is for them to contradict and refute, if they can, the ruling of Miss GREEN-

> Tom Johnson, is advocating Government ownership of the railroads as a remedy for the trust " evil." Tom is getting his money's worth out of his great free circus. and exhibition, but his value to the Democratic party of Ohio is not growing.

> Rear Admiral Coghlan, whose regular flagship, the Brooklyn, is in dry dock, will hoist his flag when he goes south on the Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, of 806 tons, carrying four light rapid-fire guns. Admiral Cognian is not the only one of our naval officers who has had to put up with a queer flagship. In the summer of 1898, when all the vessels we could get were look ing after the Spanish fleets. Roar Admiral MILLER, commanding the Pacific station.

belonging to the Fish Commission, measuring 638 tons, and mounting no guns what ever. Also, Admiral WILDES, third in command of the Asiatic fleet, has his flag on the Rainbow, officially described as a supply ship. It isn't the flagship, though, that makes the Admiral.

The fullest note of hope for the Democrats that have labored to restore the Democracy to what it was before BRYAN is former Senator ALLEN'S wail over Bryan-

The death in Manila of Chaplain WILLIAM D. McKinnon, Third Cavalry, is a distinct loss to the Chaplains' Corps of the army. Father McKinnon was commissioned Chaplain in the First California Volunteers in May, 1898, and went with that regiment to the Philippines, where, as in the case of Chaplain CHIDWICK, U. S. N., in Havana, the fact that there was a Catholic priest the American Army had due effect on the Filipinos in making them understand that we were not warring against religion. Father McKinnon was commissioned Chaplain in the army on Oct. 27, 1899, and on Feb. 25, 1901, on the reorganization of the army, was made Chaplain of the Third Cay During his service he was of except tional value, his position as the first American Catholic Chaplain in Manila largely contributing to his influence among the Spaniards and Filipines.

A "lover of horses," interested in the pensioning of Pug, the police horse, urges that subscriptions for that purpose be still sent in

An enterprise like this should have solid foundation. That will be best supplied by some one buying the horse out right, to retain him if the subscriptions equal the price, or promising to buy him, and of course keep him, when the subscriptions shall be sufficient.

Wreaths of lilies for the heads of the sweetest and most shrinking of club-bear ing men, the Washington policemen! They are so truly good that they will not go into barroom to make an arrest. Sometimes they will enter such a place when they are not in uniform and zeal for sociological investigation goads them; but they feel at once that impure air and grow so fain! that the barkeeper has to prescribe whiskey or brandy for them. In the Sociological longress at the St. Louis Exposition, thir teen Washington policemen will compete for the Prize of Virtue.

Regimental Airs.

To the Entrop of The Sun Sir. The matter of regimental airs for the various regiments of our army is one that, as your recent editorial suggested, should receive official attention. There can be no doubt such airs add much to the esprit of a regiment. Probably there is not a regiment in British Army that does not have an air for the "march past," besides one for the "double quick," for use on parades, marches and

"Money Musk" is used by several regiments for the "double." "Garry Owen" is the regimental march of the Royal Irish Regiment of Ireland, which title the regiment received for valor at the slegge of Namur, 1884. "St. Patrick's Day" is the regimental march of the noted "tonnaught Rangers. "The hing White Sergeant" is the Royal Berkshire Regiment, n of Harlach" is the regiments den of Harlach" is the regiment. Naturally, den of Harlach" is the regimental march of I the Weish regiments when brigaded to ther, as the "British Grenadiers" is that of I fusileer regiments. This latter air captated the Seventh New York during its in to Montreal several years ago. The gimental march of the Gordon Highlanders. The Cock of the North," a march, by the ay that, despite its name, grows upon you, demade renowned by Piper Findlater, who the battle of Dargal, when wounded in oth legs, managed to prop himself up against boulder and continued to play the march of segiment fill victory was assured. No wonder the Germans sought to claim indlater as a countryman, but the name is outlish enough, as the readers of Barrie low. The march of the Arayle Highlanders. The Campbells are Comin, the strains which borne on the breeze to the engerly. snow. The march of the Argyle Highlanders is "The Campbells are Comin", the strains of which, borne on the breeze to the eagerly listening ears of the beleaguered at Lucknow was the first intimation that succor was at hand. The "Scots Greys," the originals of Thompson's celebrated painting, "Scotland Forever," have, for a canter past, "Bonnie Dundee, an air that would make even Dan Patch canter. Perhaps some one will name some of the marches of the regiments of other

ome of the marches of the regiments of other

The Jewish Theological Seminary. From Jewish Comment.
The year 5662 has witnessed the reali zation of a long-felt want among the dews of the United States. They may now con-

of the United States. They may now congratulate themselves on the existence in New York of a well-endowed theological seminary with university methods for the training of rabbis and for higher dewish instruction. The spirit is orthodox.

In December, 1901, the new association was presented with an endowment fund of \$200,000 by a few wealthy New York dews. Since then somewhat more than \$300,000 bave been subscribed toward the formation of an additional fund of \$380,000. Besides, the seminary will own the building, which Mr. Jacob H. Schiff is erecting for the purpose near Columbia University. The president of the board of directors is Dr. Cyus Adler, and the president of the faculty is Prof. Solomon Schechter, formerly Reader of Rabbinic at Cambridge and a scholar of recognized merit.

On Sept. is, the seminary opened its doors for the reception of students, and no less than sixty prospective students were in the building during the course of the day.

To be admitted a student must hold a B. A degree from some secular college of standing or its gymnasial equivalent in Europe. If a man proves to be very clever and can hold out promises or give some assurance that in two years' time he will obtain his B. A.

out promises or give some assurance that in two years' time he will obtain his B. A. he will be admitted, and we will allow him to attend the lectures; but not otherwise. A secular education and a thorough knowledge of English are essential prerequisites.

edge of English are essential prerequisites for admission.

Dr. Schechter said: "We are as yet not oute sure about the time of our sessions. Sem- do not want us to lecture on Friday; others, again, except to Sunday Then, too, we are encouraging Sunday-school teaching on the part of the future rabbis. I may add finally that all matters will be satisfactorily adjusted as soon as the work of the year begins."

Noture's Promise to Us for Next Year. From the Nebraska State Journa

The heavy and general rainfall of the present reck will insure an abundance of fall pasture and enable the farmers to plant a large acreage of winter wheat. They will then be able to plan for next season with confidence, for a failure of winter wheat is rarely known in Nebraska after a few copious showers have fallen in September and

Land Values and Rents in Manhattan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. A letter pub

lished in Monday's SCN says; "Cannot something be done to provide small bouses at reasonable be done to provide small bouses at transmable prices on the West Side for neople of moderate incomes? Now, lots on the West Side are worth from \$10.000 to \$30.000 brick houses must be built on them easting from \$10.000 up, so that it can be easily seen that tents must range above \$2.000 per annum to make such property pay. Now, lots in the suburbs of the city cost about \$50.00 and a suitable frame house \$3.500, making the cost \$4.000. Such houses can be rented for about \$500, and a suitable frame house \$3.500, making the cost \$4.000. Such houses can be rented for about \$500 per annum. I pay \$600 for a house 25 feet wide on a lot 60 by 100. A similar house, but, of course, built of brick, in the neighborhood referred to by your correspondent, would certainly cost \$6.000 per year. I find the time of transit omy place of business near the City Hall, Manhattan, to be about the same as when I lived in Harlem.

Land values are too high in Manhattan for people of moderate means to be anything else but, flatters, and if they do not wish to be one of these they must 'go east' to Long Island. Furthermore, the city authorities must realize the great change that is going on in New York and must provide now for the future transportation of the inhabitants of the greater city. I believe the present administration has that object in view in its schepe of tunnels and bridges.

Very timely in its contents is the North American Kerien for October. Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P. discusses the opportunities that are open to the new Prime Minister of England, Mr. Balfour: Stephen Bonsal considers the work of the friars in the Philip-pines, and on the whole finds that it was good, there is a study of expert evidence by Justice Woodward of the New York Supreme Court, one of the French "Associations Law" by Walter Littlefield; and among other contributors are Hannis Taylor, Flona Macleud, Clarence H. Poe, Gertrude Atherton, and Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A.

TALKS ON HYBRID PLANTS to Be Given at Hortfeultural Society's Conference This Week.

The Horticultural Society of New York is to hold during the coming week a conference on the subject of plant breeding and hybridization which is expected to accomplish important results. The conference is to be held in the rooms of the American Institute in the Berkeley Lyceum, and will continue from Tuesday until Thursday. There will be an exhibition of hybrid plants and their products. The committee charge is under the direction of Dr. N. G. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden. The secretary is Leonard Barron, who is also secretary of the New York Hort.

cultural Society. The most important botanical and agricultural institutions of this country are to be represented at the conference. Among these are the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture; Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada; Royal Horticultural Society of England, American Pomological Society, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Society of American Florists, New York Botanical Garden, School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture, American Pharmaco-logical Society, Torrey Botanical Club, New York Florists' Club and the colleges and

experiment stations of the United States.

Delegates from all these societies will read papers on the subject of plant breeding and hybridization. Among the speakers will be H. J. Webber of the Department of Agriculture, who will tell what has been done for the improvement of cotton by the new methods of plant breeding; J. V. Munson of Denison, Tex., who will discuss he hybridization of methods. Munson of Denison, Tex., who will discuss the hybridization of grapes; Oakes Ames of North Easton. North Easton, Mass., who will discuss orchid hybrids; Luther Burbank of Santa Clara, Cal., who has accomplished won-derful results in this field and Prof. E. J. Wickson of the University of California;

Hurst, an amateur botanist of England. The conferences will be held daily and ill be open to the public and the exhibition of rare hybrid plants may be inspected by all interested in the subject

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

ontracts Awarded for Its Operation to New York, Boston and Other Cities. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. - The Post Office Department to-day awarded the contract for pneumatic tube service in New York to the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, at the rate of \$414,000 per annum, the contract being for one year. The amount of money (\$800,000) appropriated by Congress last session for the reestablishment of the pneumatic tube service in eight cities was not sufficient to place in operation all the routes contemplated, and the amount was divided between the different cities at the judgment of the Post Office Department officials.

The routes which will be operated in New York under the present appropriation connect the General Post Office and Station P. the General Post Office and Station D Madison Square Station, Station F and Station H: the General Post Office and the Brooklyn General Post Office; the New York General Post Office and Station V, Station A, Station O and Station J, Station K, Station U, Station L, Station G, Station K, Station U, Station L, Station C, N, Station W, Station I, and between Station O, Station C and the foreign branch. The entire length of this route, with the ex-ception of the contection between Station O and Station C and the foreign branch. now laid down and ready to work. Work will be begun on the rest of the route without delay

Contracts have also been granted to the Boston Pneumatic Transit Company for the operation of route three in Boston, at an estimated compensation of \$65,000

annually Route four in Philadelphia will be operated by the Pneumatic Transit Company at \$139,000 a year. The Illinois Pneumatic Service Company

in Chicago for \$141,000 a year.

The St. Louis Pneumatic Transit Company gets the contract for the operation of route one in that city at \$48,000 a year. No contracts were awarded for the op-eration of routes in Brooklyn and Washthe appropriation not being

POLITICS NOT THE REASON.

E. M. Shepard Makes a Statement Regarding the End of His Law Firm.

Announcement has been made that the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden will dissolve on Oct. 1, and that each of the three best-known members, John E. Parsons, Edward M. Shepard and David B. Ogden, will head a new firm or practise alone. Mr. Parsons will keep the old offices, at 111 Broadway. In explanation of his withdrawal, Mr. Shepard made this statement vesterday

ment yesterday

The dissolution does not arise out of any business or personal difference or difference of feeling whatsoever. My personal regard and professional admiration for my partners were never greater than they are to-day. Before my senior partner, Mr. Parsons, honored me with an invitation to associate with him, he was, for me, the first lawyer of New York or, indeed, of the country During my dozen years with him that opinion has changed only to be greatly strengthened. Professional primacy, in my opinion, belongs to him to-day and will continue to be his as long as he shall care to exercise in priactical work his professional wisdom and genius and his extraordinarily rapid energy. The suggestion that political differences have had to do with the dissolution is without the slightest foundation. The members of our firm have not always differed in politics. When some of them and I have so differed they have treated my opinion with perfect respect, as I have likewise treated theirs.

ANTHRACITE'S DOWNS AND UPS. Remarkable History of Coal That the Public at First Refused to Use.

From the Toron to Mail and Empire. Anthracite coal, which we are all so anxious to get just now, was less than a century ago, when the first efforts were made to market it. denounced as a fraud. The people of those days declared it was impossible to burn such "stone." At the close of the eighteenth century, in 1791, the Lehigh Coal Company tried in vain to sell in Philadelphia the new fuel which had been found on its property made to burn anthracite, but for a long time the results were uniformly unsatisfactory. Finally, in 1815, the secret was accidentally discovered. Tests had been made in a rolling mill at Schuylkill. After repeated attempts to make it burn by means of frequently raking the fire, the workmen gave up the experiment in disgust, filled the furnace with the worth-

in disgust, filled the furnace with the worth-less "black stones" and left it. Returning a few hours afterward, they were amazed to find a terce fire with a terrific heat, and thenceforward the problem of burning an-thracite was solved. But the people were slow to believe that it was possible to get heat by burning the black stones. As late as 1833 one Charles Miner wrote as tollows: "While we pushed forward our labors at the mine, hauling coal, building stones. As late as 1833 one Charles Miner wrote as follows: While we pushed forward our labors at the mine, hauling coal, building arks, &c. we had the greater difficulty to overcome of inducing the public to use our coal when brought to their doors, much as it was needed. We published handbills in English and German, stating the mode of burning the coal, either in grates, emiths fires or in stoves. Numerous certificates were obtained and printed from blacksmiths and others who had successfully used the anthracite. Mr. Cist formed a model of a coal stove and got a number cast. Together we went to the several houses in the city and prevailed on the masters to allow us to kindle fires of anthracite in their grates, erected to burn Liverpool coal. We attended at blacksmiths shops and persuaded some to alter the non-iron, so that they might burn the Lehigh coal; and we were sometimes obliged to bribe the journeymen to try the experiment fairly, so averse were they to learning the use of a new sort of field so difobliged to bribe the journeymen to the consideration obliged to bribe the journeymen to the experiment fairly, so averse were they to learning the use of a new soft of fuel so different from what they were accustomed to But even these methods were sion to overcome popular prejudice. It was only what through a sudden rise in the price of charco the manufacturers began to use anthrac that the new fuel found its way into favor

ZULU STUDENT AT COLUMBIA. After Graduating There He Will Seek & Cecil Rhodes Scholarship

Pixley Ka Isaaka Seme, the first Zuly to enter an American university, has succeeded in passing the severe entrance examinations at Columbia Laiversity, and has matriculated for an eight years' course in the college and the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Fifty-ninth street

Seme is a full-blooded Zulu, 21 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 133 pounde He came to this country four years ago to attend the Moody school at Mount Hermon, Mass. He remained there until this year

preparing himself for cottege. Seme will pay his way through Columbia by the work he is able to do during the

After completing his college and medical ourses at Columbia. Seme will apply for a Cecil Rhodes scholarship to put in a year of final study at Oxford.

Then he will return to South Africa to practise medicine in Zululand and teach at the Zulu Industrial Institute, a new ache medelled after the Tuskegee Institute in

Seme's letter to the Faculty Committee on Student Employment, written from East Northfield, Mass., a few days ago, is as follows:

feel that I had better write a letter of I feel that I had better write a letteriof introduction to you. I am a young man from South Africa—a Zulu by birth. I am earning an education such as will help me under God to raise my own people. I have now a scholarship in Columbia College, but I cannot fully face my boarding expenses, and so I would count it a special aid if you could get me a place where I can work for my board or a part of it.

I understand almost all general work, such as taking care of horses, furnaces and gardene and besides I have waited on table, washed dishes and so forth. I have done some coming and translating from English into Aulu, but I fear this is not possible to get here.

ning and translating from English into Aulu, but I fear this is not possible to get here. I am not at all particular. The best you can do will satisfy me. I highly appreciate what has already been done for me.

GENESIS A BOOK OF MYTHS.

So Rabbi Hirsch Declares in Preaching to His Congregation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 .- Dr. Emil G. Hirsch preaching to the congregation of Temple Israel last night, declared that the book of Genesis was a book of myths.

"The book of Genesis," said Dr. Hirsch. is not a record of science or fact. It is a book of myths, the myths reflecting the spirit of all humanity. The story of the first man in the book is merely the fate of that man's family, illustrating the whole race at that time. One family was saved from the Deluge. That, too, is a myth." In his argument Dr. Hirsch attempted One family

show that all races came from one s "The unity of the races is thus emphasized he said. He decried the idea that th Jews are an exclusive race or that it is the ambition of the race to regain a State in Jerusalem. The Jewish race is a part of all humanity working for the good of humanity, he declared.

NAVAL BASE AT CULEBRA.

Rear Admiral Coghlan Will Establish It as Headquarters for His Squadron

Washington, Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral oghlan will leave Boston on the cruiser Olympia, Capt. Henry W. Lyon, on Oct. 10, for Culebra Island and San Juan. In preparation for the winter manoguvres he will establish a naval base at Culebra, which will be the headquarters for the emergency squadron under his command to be mainsquadron under his command to be maintained in the West Indies during the progress of Latin-American political troubles. On his arrival at Culebra, Admiral Coghlan will use the gunboat Vixen as his temporary flagship or tender.

Rear Admiral Higginson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic naval force, will use the gunboat Scorpion as a tender.

will use the gunboat Scorpion as a tender during the West Iadian manœuvres.

SURGEON LIPPITT RETIRED Disability Incident to Service During the Slege of Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Assistant Surgeon Thomas McCormick Lippitt of the navy has been placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to the active service. Dr. Lippitt was the surgeon of the detachment of marines sent to Pekin under Capts. John T. Meyer and Newt T. Hall in 1900 to guard the United States legation. This detachment rendered gal legation. This detachment rendered gal-lant work in the siege of Pekin. Dr. Lip-pitt never fully recovered from a wound received then and subsequent illness caused by the privations and hard work of that trying time. For gallantry displayed dur-ing the siege Dr. Lippitt was advanced numerically in his grade. He was born in Virginia and entered the naval service from that State in June. 1898 rom that State in June, 1898.

ARMY TARGET PRACTICE.

The Scores Made This Year Never Exceeded Except in 1892-98.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-A report of the recent army rifle competition, held at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, just received at the War Department shows that the scores made this year have never been exceeded at that competition except during the years 1892-93. As the condition of army service during the past four years has made systematic target practice almost impossible to many of the stations, it is considered that this is not only a very creditable performance for the men, but also good cause for satisfaction in the gun with which our troops are armed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-The President

has issued commissions in accordance with the recommendations of naval promotion boards in the following cases: Commanders L. C. Logan, William M Reeder and William S. Cowles to be Can taine: Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Galt tains: Lieutenant Commander R. H. Galt
to be a Commander; Lieut. S. H. Leonard
to be a Lieutenant Commander; Lieut.
(junior grade) Frank P. Baldwin to be a
Lieutenant, and Ensigns F. R. Holman.
S. F. Landis, D. F. Boyd, O. D. Duncan,
A. H. McCarthy and J. W. Graeme.
Ensign Holman died in the Philippines
nine days after he had passed his examination for promotion.

Admiral Evans on a Trip Up the Yangts WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Rear Admira Evans, senior squadron commander e he Asiatic station, telegraphed the Na Department from Woosung, China, to-da that he had transferred his flag temporarily to the gunboat Helena and started in her on a trip up the Yangtee River to Ichang, where he will investigate the condition of American missionary interests before

Gunbeat Isla de Luzen Starts for This fits WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 - The gunbes Isla de Luzon, which was sunk by Admira, Dewey on May 1, 1898, and afterward raise? and repaired, started for the United States to-day from Olehleh, Sumxtra. She wi make the long voyage by easy stages, slop ring first at Colombo, Cevion. Her desti-nation is New York.

Anthracite - A Precious Mineral A downtown storekeeper shows in window a piece of anthracite coal attachto a card on which is written: